## Vational



ESTABLISHED 1877-NEW SERIES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, MARCH 26, 1891.-TWELVE PAGES.

The Narrative of a Sojourn in the Czar's Country.

THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

Imperial Guards, Corps of Grenadiers and the Line.

HOME AGAIN.

An Uneventful Journey Back to the United States.

> \_\_\_\_ BY THE "CANNONIEER,"

To Clinton Beckwith, commide-in-arms of the old Sixth Corps, associate in the enterprises of little sketch is affectionately dedicated by the Kandahar.



HE Russian Army Imperial Guard; 2d, the Corps of Grenadiers; and, 3d, the here.

field and two are horse batteries.

tion of infantry and artillery only, and dif- 50,000 effective. The strength of a Russian one of fers from the Line only in the larger size of army corps is calculated to be about 40,000 A DOZEN AVAILABLE POINTS the men. It consists of three divisions with of all arms, and its organization shows a of concentration for assault or feint, as the land, beyond the reach of the most daring 12 batteries, and its establishment is 30,000 somewhat larger proportion of cavalry and case may be, while the former must operate invader. The country immediately bordermen and 72 guns. The artillery of the artillery than is usual in the armies of from a single base, far in the rear (Warsaw), Grenadiers does not differ in any consider- Western Europe. The force of Don Cossacks and upon lines affording the minimum of able degree from that of the Line.

in the above-described corps d'elite is the to be 50,000. In addition to these forces. We now come to consider the relative | the country for any considerable time. same as in the Line; that is to say, each provided Turkey remained neutral, another capacity of the railroads themselves to Under these circumstances calerity would

CALLED IN BUSSIAN "POLK," consists of four battalions of four companies

term of enrolment, while the irregulars are | north to Woloczysk on the south. called out for war only and mustered out | Wirbslien is the point where the East | would depend on a third single line; while | and artillery, and the three Austrian corps on the return of peace. The total force of Prassian railway system converges on the the Don Cosmicks, if railed, would have would muster about 96,000, while the garcavalty on a peace footing, exclusive of Cos- Russian frontier. It is a small town, un- choice of two circuitous lines from Rostow; risons of Warsaw and other Polish towns sucks, is about 60,000, and there are about fortified, and there is nothing to indicate one by way of Woronetz, Grjasi, Orel and composing the Sixth Russian Corps, to-24,000 Regular Cossacks. The force of ir- its character as a frontier station, except | Smolensk, and the other by way of Tagan- gether with the Second Corps from Wilna, regular Cossacks is variable, but is com- the Custom House. The same is true of rog. Kharkow and Gomel. As to distances | would not amount to an effective of more mouly estimated at 70,000 -including the Eydtkahnen, the German station across the to be traversed it suffices to say that the than 80,000. The result of such an encoun-Don, the Kuban, the Ukraine, the Urals, line. Wolcezysk is of similar description Third Russian Army Corps at Riga, which is ter and the Siberian Colonies.

of the Regular cavalry is six squadrons of Lemburg. The Russian lines from Wolo- stationed at Strasburg, on the Rhine, or than composition and esprit of the Germany squadrons in time of war; though marly direction, and to Kiew, Kursk, Orel, Tala, extremities of their respective empires; Russians time to get out their vast terrievery regiment that I saw was considerably and Moscow in the other. These two points while the most distant of the Russian torial reserves, might change the face of

territory, the Empire being divided into 1,000 miles long. military departments for that purpose. A

Some of them entry, in addition to their wicz Junction north to Alexandrowo and motives are all home-made; one of the most have largely increased their facilities of moown colors, French engles captured in the | south to Granitza.

ments, each 900 strong on peace footing and 1,390 for war. Each corps has three compagies of engineers and one complete pontoon-train, with the necessary transport establishment. The strength of a Russian army corps is therefore about 44,000, of all ranks and arms, on a peace footing, of whom, at a rule, from 35,000 to 38,000 will be found present for duty. The full war footing augments the peace strength by about 30 per cent. on the first call of the reserves.

There are nine corps d'armee in European Russia, one in Finland, two in Western Siberia, and four in the Cancasus. In addicion to these there is a large artillery reserve and a general corps of cavalry, exclusive of that belonging to the army corps. The nine corps in European Russia, the one in Finland, and at least one of the four in the Cancasus would be instantly available for war on the western frontier, together with the Guards, Grenndiers, reserve artillery and the general Cavalry Corps.

Of the four corps in the Army of the Caucasus large detachments are always employed in the trans-Caspian country, and would peace and friend always, to whom I was indebted | hence be available only for a movement for opportunity of the travel pictured herein. this against British India by way of Herat and

> Behind this establishment of the active army are two lines of reserves, modeled generally after the Prussian system of

"LANDWEHR" AND "LANDSTURM," a fixed corporate relation to the local army corps, which need not be described in detail

The active force in European Russia, which The Guard is a would be available for immediate mobilizacorps d'armee com- tion, consists, first, of the Imperial Guard and the other hand, the German railways on the "courier trains." The average speed of plete, embracing all the Corps of Grenadiers; second, nine corps north and west faces and the Austrian lines passenger trains is about 20 to 25 miles, and names of the service, d'armee of troops of the Line of all arms, and, on the south face of this salient skirt are of freight trains is about 12 miles an hour. and its established third, the Cossacks of the Don. The Guard almost entirely within easy marching disand the Grenadiers have their headquarters | tance, while the Russian railroads all ap- has an elaborate theoretical plan of mobili fantry, 6,000 cavalry, at St. Petersburg, as does also the First proach it at right angles, none of them | zation by rail, but it has never been tried and 2,000 artillers Army Corps. The Second Corps is at Wilna, skirting it-at least not within distances that except in the Turkish war 10 years ago, and engineers (these The Third Corps is at Riga. The Sixth would be deemed practical for parallel move- when the railway system of Russia was last being known as Corps is at Warsaw. The Eighth Corps is at | ments of troops designed to hold in check | much less extensive than it is now. The the Engineers of the Moscow. The Ninth Corps is at Kazan. an invasion of uncertain objective. The experience of that war could not go far to-Imperial General The Fourth, Fifth and Seventh Corps are sum of the matter is, in view of the respect- ward demonstrating the possibilities of a Staff). The number respectively in the Crimea, in Besserabia (on | ive railway systems of Russia on the one | conflict with Germany and Austria in Poof guns is 84, in 14 batteries, of which 12 are | the Rumanian frontier) and in Volbynia (on | hand and Germany and Austria on the | land. As to supplies and material of war, the Galician frontier). The strength of the other, that the latter possesses a maximum Russia is full of them. Her resources in The Corps of Gronadiers is an organiza- Guards and Grenadiers is calculated to be of avenues of attack and may select any grain, meat, clothing, horses, arms and muwhich could be instantly mobilized for facility for rapid and easy concentration the same latitude. There would be no pos-The regimental organization of infantry | service on the western frontier is calculated | upon any given point.

-or rotus-of 200 men each on a peace foot- and brought into European Russia either by four army corps either on the frontier or quire analysis here. An officer of the Prusing, and 250 in war, besides a fifth hattalion, murching over the mountains to Vladikav- within 100 miles of it, and the Austrians sian staff, Von Schwa'lch, told me that the called the depot, or reserve, which remains kuss or in transports across the Black Sea have three. In every case the corps head- four German army corps at Konigsberg, at the territorial or local headquarters of from Batoum to Odessa. My observation quarters of the Germans and Austrians are Bromberg, Posen and Bresleau could be conthe regiment, and serves as a school for re- was that the army corps are kept pretty well located on railway lines which not only centrated at Skierniewicz Junction, in the cruits. This battalion also takes the field up to the paper standard in numbers. The afford ample means of massing in the rear heart of Poland, and only 63 versts (say 45 when necessary in time of war. The regi- troops are furloughed a good deal when under cover, but also afford choice between miles) from Warsaw, before either of the ments are "localized" for recruiting pur- quiet prevails, but they seldom or never several available points of final concentra- Russian Army corps at St. Petersburg, Mosposes, and they are not numbered, but are desert, and can all be recalled to the colors tion and attack. The Russians, as before cow or Riga could reinforce that place. The designated by the name of the town where inside of a week. Without doubt every one remarked, have three army corps within Austrians, he said, would be slower, but at the recruiting depot is located. For ex- of the nine corps in European Russia could striking distance of the frontier-the Second least three Austrian corps could be within ample, "the Begiment of Kazan," "the take the field with an effective of at least at Wilna, the Sixth at Warsaw and the supporting distance of the German advance Regiment of Kharkoff," "the Regiment of 36,000. In the event of war with Austria | Seventh at Kiew. The Guards and the First | before the Russians could reach the ground and Germany the Second Corps at Wilns, the Corps at St. Petersburg and the Third at in any considerable force. If Von Schwa-The eavalry consists of cuirassiers (of Sixth at Warsaw and the Seventh at Kigw Riga would have to depend on a single line | bach is correct, and there is every reason to the Guard), hulans (lancers), dragoons, might be considered as within immediate to reach Warsaw. The Eighth Corps at suppose that he is, such a movement as he Hussars, and Cossacks. The latter are of striking distance of the frontier, and two of Mosebw and the Ninth at Kazan would intimated must result in the immediate two descriptions, Regular and irregular, the them could be massed at any point of con- depend on another single line. The Fourth | capture of Warsaw, because the four Ger-Regulars being in service for the ordinary centration by rail from Warballen on the Corps from the Crimea and the Fifth from man corps of which he spoke mean at least

THIS LONG PRONTING

Russian prmy corps consists normally of is crossed by railways at Grajewo on the comparatively short lines, mostly doubleseight hattations. As the normal strength of andrown on the Warsaw and Berlin route; Russia and those of Germany and Austria. supplemented the Austro-German plan. Some would make the brigade about 6,000, the where the Silesian lines from Breslau and | cheaply bridged. The rails are heavy and | troops by rail may be gained from the fact division about 12,000, and the corps about Posen and the Bohemian line from Prague | good, as are the ties, thanks to the abundance | that on the occasion of the Emperor's birth-36,000 strong of infantry slone. The artil- and Vienna unite with the Russian trunk of excellent tie-timber in the northern two- day, about 80,000 men were brought to lary of the army corps commits of 10 field. Here to St. Petersburg, to Mascow, and to thirds of the empire. The grades are gen- Berlin from all parts of the Empire and sent betteries and two horse-batteries; about Odessa; and at Radziwillow, on the route erally easy. With rare exceptions European | back again within six days, and a person 2,000 men, with 72 guns. Each corps has from Vienna, via Krakow and Lemberg, to Russia is so flat that an engineer would traveling over the lines during that time also one brigade of Regular cavalry-gen- Kiew, Kharkow, and Kursk. From Alex- find it difficult to select a heavy grade any- would hardly have noticed it. Some time erally dragoons-and a brigade of Regular androws on the north to Granitza on the where on its surface. The rolling-stock, after that I saw in Russia a considerable "brigade" of two regiments is not usually Russian side, but closely approached by two would all be condemned on any bob-tail the Don Cossacks at Nowo Tscherkassk. four-hattalion regiment is termed "demi- an average distance of a day's march. This of Moscow burn wood. In southern Russia, than half of 80,000 men were handled in the brigade" in the field, and is landled as the is the weak point of the frontier of Russian | that is to say within the range of the Donetz | Russian operation, yet civil traffic was inregular unit of manuver, in drill and ac- Poland. The Germans can debouche troops coal fields, they burn soft coal, while the terrupted or demoralized for several days tion. Owing to the localization of the regi- by rail within a day's march of any point lower Volga lines and the roads of the on the lines which were brought into ments, great repril du carps and rivalry exist on it, while the Russians cannot reach it in Caucasus barn crude petroleum on the Fair- requisition. among them, and their traditions are care- less than three days' murch from any point lie system. Except a few Baldwins sent | During the two years clapsing since the fully cherished in camp-songs and legends. on the two roads that branch from Skernie- over there some years ago, the Russian loco- above observations were made, the Russians

Napoleonic wars, Turkish standards, and As against a combination of Germany and being in operation at Kolumna, a short dis- ment of existing lines and building new other trophics of carlier struggles. In some Austria, therefore, Russian Poland presents tance south from Moscow on the Rostow ones, particularly in the direction of the regiments they cherish the memory of cer- the aspect of a huge salient; having no line. They seemed to be good machines. Galician frontier, where they were weakest. tale comrades who fell under circumstances flanking positions of defense; which must The cars are smaller than ours, both freight Generally speaking, however, it is no less of extraordinary horning their be defended upon diverging lines; which and passenger, and excepting a few first-class true now than then that the beginning of a comb honey, made several years since, and names perpetually on the present-for-daty may be attacked by converging forces at coaches and sleepers they are all single- war between Russia and Austro-Germany woll and calling them at every roll-call; two or more points; which can only be re- trucks. Rolling-stock equipment on all the must almost inevitably be marked by Rus- of manufactured comb honey; but when the when a Sergeant answers," Killed in action" inforced and provisioned from the proper Russian roads is limited to the actual needs sian reverses. If France should take a hand rumor was sifted it generally originated in at such or such a battle, whatever it may be. rear; and in which but little attention has of daily traffic. They have little or no in, the conditions wently, of course, be alter-



Veteran-The men who are glad to pay \$25,000 for an imported bull-dog, and whose wealth was made possible by what I and my comrades did, are the ones who are most clamorous against consists of-1st, the those of each military department sustaining allowing me and them, out of the overfull Treasury, enough to support decently the lives we wrecked in their service.

complete army corps could be made up from | handle troops, the distances to be traversed | be everything to the Germans and Austrians. and the time required to bring immediately | Their facilities of mobilization, at least those available forces to bear. The Germans have of the Germans, are too well known to re-Bessarabia-if the latter could be spared- 130,000 muskets, with proportionate cavalry and is the first Russian station on the line, the nearest to the front, is still further away

short and handy cross-lines of rear commu- in Russia is 50 versts (35 miles) an hour, and nication on the part of a defensive force. On | that only on Summer schedules for the

THE GENERAL STAFF nitions are inexhaustible, and her principal bases for the collection of stores are far ining on Germany and Austria is the poorest and least productive part of the Empire in sibility of a large invading force living off

CANNOT BE DOWSTFUL

passing through Galicia via Krakow and than the German army corps which is to anyone who knows anything about the really performed the service, though they could desire. 150 men each in time of peace, and wight | czysk island run direct to Odessa in one | the Austrian corps in the Tyrol, both at the | army. Prolonged operations, giving the below the establishment in numbers present | -Wirballen and Woloczysk-mark the ex- troops-The Ninth Corps at Kazan-would affairs; but it does not seem possible that for duty, which the officers said was due to tremities of the western frontier of Russia, have to be transported a distance equal to the Russians could retake Warsaw after the the liberal system of furloughing men in so far as sailway communication is con- THREE TIMES THE EXTREME LENGTH Germans and Austrians were once fairly incerned. The distance between them in a of either Germany or Austria. The seven stalled in it and their numerous lines of Aside from the Guards and Grenzdiers, straight line is about 420 miles, but, owing Russian corps to be moved would have to communication well established in their Hecker or Meade; besides, Gen. Patrick, the the Russian army is organized in perma- to the westerly projection of Poland as a depend on the transport facilities afforded by rear. If the railway systems of Germany and Provost-Marshal General, Army of the Potoment army corps. Each corps has its own salient the actual frontier line is nearly three long lines of single-track railway, Austria had been designed with the express were very loath to accept as strictly true any while the German and Austrian corps would view of an allied descent upon Russian report they might make. My recollection is lowed by the infantry of Gen. Ransom. formed the whole division (eight regiments) each have the advantage of two or more Poland, they could not have been better that Lee was acting more as a guide than a Upon arriving at Pleasant Hill, information strong) in line, not being able to retain a adapted to that object than they are; while scout or spy, for I remember that Capt. Cline, of the 3d Ind. Cav., absolutely rejused to make three divisions. Each division but two bri- Binlystok and Konigsberg route; at Mlawa tracked. As to quality of roadbeds there is the Russians, in building their own connect a trip to Culpeper Courthouse with Lee as a checked some six miles in front, with a his lines so rapidly as to give every indicagades, and each brigade two regiments, or on the Warsaw and Dantzle route; at Alex- no comparison between the railways of tions to the frontier, seem to have exactly the battalien is a little less than 800, this at Gravitza and Sasnowitz near Krakow. The Russian roads are all dirt-ballasted and idea of the German facilities for handling south the Polish frontier presents an arc of what there is of it, is good as rolling-stock | movement of troops in consequence of the It should be remarked that the so-called a circle, crossed by no railways from the goes on the Continent of Europe; but it installation of the Czarewitch as Hetman of seperated as a tactical unit, but that each lines on the German side, which skirt it at road in America. All the locomotives north The difference was great. Though not more

extensive locomotive works in the world bilization and transport, both by improve-The Cavalry Brigade consists of three regi- been paid to the construction of railways to reserve. The highest rate of speed known ed. But it was my impression then, and I GEYEE, M. D., Norwich, O.

have not seen reason since to change it, that Germany and Austria combined would prove more than a match for France and Russia.

The return trip was not eventful. Traveling from St. Petersburg by way of Warsaw and Breslau to Berlin, I speut a few days in the latter place and then proceeded via Cologne and Paris to Dieppe by railpassing through Paris in two hours and 40 minutes; a feat doubtless never accomplished by any other American. I had been there before-not "many a time," but quite enough; and for some reason never enjoyed the place half so much as I did Berlin, St. Petersburg or Moscow. From Dieppe to Southampton by boat and thence to New York in the Traave, of the North German Lloyd Steamship line, ended the trip. [The End.]

SCENE IN A SOLDIER'S HOME.

BY CAPT. JACK CHAWFORD, "THE POET SCOUT." Adjutant, read that letter ag'in, I kin scurcely believe my ears-My hearin' is gittin' meaner 'n sin, As I creep along in years,

An' it sounds blame funny fur John to say, He wants me at home ag'in right away. That's w'at it says, dead sartin, sure, An' he calls me his "father dear,"

That, arter drivin' me from his door, An' a forcin' of me here, I reckon the Lord has tule my part, By givin' the boy a change o' heart. An' his wife, she writes a line or two,

Sayin' how they miss me there, An' how she weeps at the sad, sad view O' my empty ensy-chair, Well, well, w'ats the world a-driving at, W'en it brings about sich changes as that? I'll tell you, Adjutant, how it was:

John married two years ago, An' said it was fur my good, because I was gittin' old, you know, An' he reckoned we needed a woman there To 'tend the house and give me some care.

She seemed like a angel sproutin' wings, Under John's trainin', I guess, An' she humped around an' looked arter things. With remarkable quickliness; An' to me she was just as good an' kind As any man's darter you could find,

Wen John came in from the field one day, He ses to me, Father," ses he, "You're a glitin' old, an' in feeblish way, W'y not deed the farm to me? Then you'll have no care, an' me 'n my wifa Will see to your comfort all your life." Well, Adjutant, that looked proper, quite,

An' I told him I was agreed,

An' he went to town to a lawyer that night, An' had him make out the deed. An' then I lolled back in my old arm-chair, An' thanked the Lord that I hadn't a care, All at once Amandy got awful cross, An' never give me a smile, An' John begun to tear 'round an' boss

In a most presumptious style, An' if I'd attempt fur to interfere, He'd crush me by sayin', "I'm master here." Things kep' a gittin' wuss and wuss, An' it come in my head one day, Like a shot from an ol'-time blanderbuss,

That the ol' man was in the way,

An' now that they had the property, The nex' move was how to get rid of me. An' so they made a hell on earth O' the home I loved so dear, An' the boy I'd looked up to since his birth Insisted on sendin' me here, An' Amandy chipped in, sayin' splitefully,

"I was the only place fit for such as ma.

An' now they are sorry. Say, Adjutant, Jest write 'em a letter fur me, How happy they've made me, and how I want To return to them instantly; An' tell 'em I thank the good Lord above For fillin' their hearts with the ol'-time love,

But hol' on! Aha! I see it now-Tear that up, and write 'em that I Am happy and satisfied here, an' how I'll stay right here till I die-That two thousand dollars back pension I got Is the Lord that's a-movin' their hearts. Eh?

"Scouts' Adventures."

Er IT OR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: In your issue find out where the Enemy was," I knew W. J. Lee and Judson Knight well. I also know that those who were the least conspicuous and a permanent occupation of the country. did the least service in the "Secret Service" during the war, were the first to rush into print after the war was over, blazoning their mighty deeds of valor and shrewdness to the would not claim any great celat for doing just what was assigned them to do.

C. S. Bell, that was published as a serial in the

New York Ledger in 1869, '70, of which I may write you lu the future. deserters from the rebel army were, was not trusted to any great extent by either Gens. mac, and Col. George H. Sharpe, his Deputy, guide, but took Tyson, a refugee, in his stead. I give you this for whatever disposition you wish to make of it. As to myself, I refer you to the "Official Records of the Union and Con- to go to his support; that his request had GEN. BANKS WAS ON THE FIELD federate Armies," volume 27, page 207, and volume 29, pages 372, 3, and more to come; also, to Gen. J. J. Reynolds, now in Washington; also, Gen. J. C. Kelton, who may remember comething of me. -M. P. HUNNICUTT, Sergeant. Co. I, 73d Ohio, on detached service, Army of the Potomac, Waco, Tex.

No Manufactured Honeycomb, EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: In your issue | done by the direction of Gen. Banks. of Feb. 19, under head of "Health Hints," oc-

"The only parallel is the manufacture of honeycombs from sterine and glucose, and a revel in milk and honey, might nowadays risk to die of indigestion before the end of a year.' This does a manifest injury to bee men and misstatement of this kind should be promulgated as widely as it will be by your paper, having an immense circulation.

Honeycombs are not manufactured and filled with glucose, nor can they be. In fact, you will not find an imitation honey in the market even. The pure article is too plentiful, I presume Dr. Oswald read the article in the Popular Science Monthly in 1881, and the American Cyclopedia has the same false state-

A. I. Root, of Medina, O., has a standing offer of \$1,000 for a specimen of manufactured none has yet been presented. I have been in the bee business several years, and have heard

A Magnificent Army in the Best Fight-

An Extremely Reckless and

SABINE CROSSROADS.

Unnecessary Advance.

An Ill-fated, Ill-advised and

FIGHTING AGAINST ODDS.

Disastrous Campaign.

BY W. J. LANDRAM, BVT. BIG.-GEN., U. S. VOLS.



composed of the Nine- Col. Webb, of the 77th Ill. teenth Corps, under

Ransom I learned that it was the intention | gade could not overtake the First unless a of the Department Commander to move this army up the Teche by land and form a junction at Alexandria with Gen. A. J. Smith, who had gone up Red River on transports, in command of 10,000 men from Gen. Sherman's army, east of the Mississippi.

The delay occasioned by the failure of Gen. Banks to move the troops under Gen. Franklin enabled Gen. Smith to reach Alexandria nearly one week sooner than the troops that moved by land, and also to capture Fort DeRussy, with its garrison. The number of troops under the command of Gen. Banks at that time was generally understood to be as follows: The army of Gen. A. J. Smith, 10,060 infantry; Nineteenth Corps (Gen. Emory), 10,000; detachment Thirteenth Corps (Gen. Ransom), 4,000; one brigade of colored infantry, say, 1,500; Gen. Lee's Cavalry Division, composed of four or five brigades, numbering in the aggregate 5,000. Accompanying each division of infantry was alry and artillery.

THE ARMY RESTED SEVERAL DAYS at Alexandria, during which time a detail of large camps by the readside, recently was made upon me as the commander of the abundoned; the dwelling houses deserted, Fourth Division of the Thirteenth Corps for | together with the resistance offered to our some 40 or 50 men for fatigue duty. The advance, satisfied me beyond doubt that men were absent longer than I expected, the enemy was in large force not far in our and upon sending a staff officer to inquire front. into the matter I ascertained that they were At the time the battle of Mansfield, or complaining of being kept at work getting | Sabine Crossroads, commenced, the disposiin cotton, and requested my intervention. tion of the United States forces was about After some trouble in securing the proper as follows: The Fourth Division, Thirteenth order they returned. An election of some | Corps, with Gen. Lee's cavalry, in front; Third kind was held at this point, and the citizens | Division, Thirteenth Corps, in camp six miles of a recent date I read an article, "Scouts' Ad- required to take the outh of allegiance, which in the rear; Ninefeenth Corps in camp nine ventures-Experience of Two who Tried to nearly all of them did, believing that the miles in the rear; Gen. A. J. Smith's army United States authorities intended to make (except about 3,000 men, who had gone up

of the troops upon this march, as well as up | miles in the rear. It is but just to remark to the disastrous affair at Sabine Crossroads, | that this was no fault of Gen. Smith's, as I world by stealing other mens' thunder who was as fine as the strictest disciplinarian know he was anxious and impatient to get

I know the above to be true from experience division of infantry, who acted as guards at the rest of the infantry. -vide the "Daring Adventures," etc., of one | the houses of citizens on the route, and with | Satisfied that an error had been committed the exception of one or two buildings which | in ordering the a zvance, and that we were were fired by some returned prisoners, who on the eve of a general engagement, I ad-The incidents referred to in regard to Lee were exasperated at the treatment they had dressed a private note to Gen. Ransom, received sometime previous at the hands of requesting him to come immediately to the citizens, no property was destroyed.

> and from thence to Pleasant Hill; the cav- was going wrong. About the time of his considerable loss; that Gen. Lee had called | tion of an intention to envelop both of our upon Gen. Frankliu for a brigade of infantry flanks by a rapid manuver.

at the time, and in subsequent conversations | result of a fight, in which opinion he conwith Gen. Franklin. An order was received curred. When notified that the enemy was person who, like the patriarchs of old, would at 11 o'clock at night, directing me to take advancing his lines with an evident intencommand in person of the First Brigade of tion of attacking, Gen. Ransom ordered me my Division, and report to Gen. Lee by day- to meet them with a like advance, which the honey trade; but the worst of all is that a light, which I did. Before starting I re- was done. A terrific engagement ensued, marked to Gen. Ransom that I was satisfied lasting about two hours, resulting in our the movement would

LEAD TO EVIL RESULTS;

embolden Gen. Lee to push on beyond sup- upwards of 2,000 men. port; that he was already six miles in Maj.-Gen. Banks and Brig.-Gens. Ransom,

creek near an old n.ill. I was requested by Gen. Lee to relie a his cavalry, take the advance, and push on as rapidly as possible, saying that he would protect my flanks with his envalry. It occurred to me at the time, and I have never had occasion to change my mind, that it was something unreasonable to expect a small brigade of four regiments of a Mantry, numbering some 1,200 men, to keep pace with a mounted force and to drive an enemy which had thus far impeded the progress of four or five thousand wall-disciplined cavalry. Gen. Lee, from the time of my arrival, seemed to lose sight of the fact that he had any cavalry, and rode by my side, as though he had nothing to do but to urge me to push forward with my small force, regardless of consequences. What became of the 5,000 cavalry from that time on was then, is now, and probably will ever be, to me, a profound mystery. He had some regiments of mounted infantry that had seen good service at Vicksburg and other places, and who were, no HE Federal army in | doubt, ready and anxious to do something, the Department of if they had only been permitted to do so. the Gulf was organ- My First Brigade was composed of the 67th ized and concentrated Ind., 23d Wis., 77th Ill., and 130th Ill., and at Franklin, La., a commanded by Col. Emerson, of the 67th small village on the Ind. The Second Brigade was composed of Bayou Teche, early the 19th Ky., 48th, 83d and 96th Ohio, comin the Spring of 1864, manded by Col. Vance, of the 95th Ohio. The under the command force in our front offered an obstinate resistof Maj.-Gen. Frank- ance, but was gradually driven some eight lin. The troops were | or nine miles, dwring which time Lieut.

L. X-NO. 34-WHOLE NO. 502

A GALLANT SOLDIER Brig. - Gen. Emory; and an accomplished gentleman, was killed. part of the Thirteenth | One of my Orderlies was also shot by my Corps, under Brig. side and lost a leg. I made repeated re-Gen. T. E. G. Ran- quests of Gen. Lee to be allowed to halt and som, with a division of rest the men, all of which were refused; he cavalry under Brig. saying that I could send for my Second Bris gade to relieve the First. The men not being From repeated con- permitted to have any rest, were excessively versations with Gen. fatigued, and I knew that the Second Bris-



the usual complement of artillery, and with | halt was made; and knowing, moreover, that the army a number of siege-guns. The we were getting far beyond support, having troops were all effective, and most of them started six miles in advance of the main had seen hard service. The aggregate would | body of the army, I was then of the opinion, make 25,500 infantry, exclusive of the cav- since confirmed by the results of the day, that the advance was the most reckless affair I had ever witnessed. Frequent evidences

the river on transports under Gen. Kilby It is proper to observe that the behavior | Smith,) at or near Pleasant Hill, about 17 to the front, and I can say the same of Gen. A company of cavalry accompanied each | Emory and Gen. Cameron, who commanded

front; that in my opinion it was absolutely The army then moved to Natchitoches, necessary that he should do so, as everything was received that the envalry had been reserve, inasmuch as the enemy extended

been repeated and refused, Gen. Franklin about one hour before the attack was made, directing him to fall back upon the infantry | and was duly notified of the position of if he could not maintain his position. Ap- affairs. I could have retired without any plication being made to Gen. Banks, the loss if I had been allowed to do so, and this order was given, Gen. Franklin directing I would have done, as I was fully convinced Gen. Ransom to furnish the brigade from that my division, only 2,500 strong, could his corps, stating in the order that it was not, without a prompt support, resist the attack of an army not less than 10,000 strong. These facts I learned from Gen. Ransom I stated to Gen. Ransom my opinion as to the defeat, with a loss, in killed, wounded and missing, of 1 100 men; that of the enemy that the presence of the infantry would being, as shown by their own statements,

advance, and that, if he moved on in the Lee and Stone were on the field in person. usual way, in case of an engagement, the | Kausom was wounded while assisting me in probabilities were that he would be defeated | rallying the men. Col. Vance, of the 96th before assistance could reach him. Gen. Ohio, who commanded the Second Brigade, Ransom concurred in this opinion, and mani- | was killed, and Col. Emerson, of the 67th fested great dissatisfaction with the order. Ind., who commanded the First Brigade, was Starting at about 3 o'clock in the morning, wounded and captured. Capt. Dickey, As-I reached Gen. Lee about daylight, and found | sistant Adjutant-General on the staff of Gen. his advance skirmishing with the enemy, Ranson, was also killed. The 19th Ky. rewho had disputed the crossing of a small | pelled four or five distinct charges, and the